NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, MAY & 1843.

ferican news in addition to the telegraphic dispatches in ar paper yesterday morning. The dates are to April 18 om the City of Mexico, and to the 22d from Vera Cruz: On Friday, 15th ult. Santa Assa arrived at Guadalupe, there it was supposed he would remain until the next heestay, when he would make a public entry into the healts!

Capital.

It was supposed he would form his Cabinet while in Guadalupe. As yet no indications had been given as to who would be named. The Siglo recommends the following list: Yoreign Relations, Jose Maria Tornel: Justice, Theodogic Lares: Treasury, Luis de la Rosa; War, Gen.

Gen. Lombardini had created the post of Captain Gen-al of Land and Sea, with a salary of \$12,000 a year, and d named Santa Ana to that post. Santa Ana declined

sonor. as Monifor says it does not recommend any person for Cabinet, because, to judge from appearances, the occu-

the Cabinet, because, to judge from appearances, the occur pants should be angels.

The Instructor says that the Monitor and Siglo have commenced a moderate opposition to Santa Ana. but with se much timidity it should think they perceived the odor of the prisons of Perote and Matamoros.

It is said a statue of Gen. Santa Ana is to be erected in the Severa of Tanahara.

H is said a statue of Gen. Saints and
the Square of Tacubaya.

It was said that Gen. Uraga had sept in the resignation of
his commission, and would leave the army definitely. He
had been transferred from the mission to Spain to that of
Prassia, and Senor Viva, late Mexican Consul at Havana,
had been appointed to Spain. Senor Viva has been many
years Mexican Consul at Havana, and accompanied Santa
Aña from that place on his return. His appointment to
Spain would seem to give some color to the ramors of an
understanding between Santa Aña and the Spanish Gov[Eds. Pic.]

understanding between Santa Ana and the Spanish Government.

The Mexican papers publish the contract entered into by the State of Osjaca with the Sloo Company, relative to their interest in the Tehuantepee Railroad. Osjaca agrees to take stock to the amount of \$100,000, to be paid for in land. abor of free persons, and cash. The company givesfurther shares to the amount of \$50,000, in consideration of which the state agrees to settle all local difficulties.

The mint at Guadalajara coined in the month of March \$6,396 in Gold and \$513,900 in Silver.

Complaints still existed in different parts of the country of the forced recruiting system.

Gen. Arista having heard that he was implicated in the Falcenet affair has requested an examination of the matter. On the 14th inst. an artesian well was opened in the City of Mexico which gave an abundant supply of water.

The assassins of Gov. Reyser, of San Luis, were likely to be brought to justice. A deserter had been arrested who made some important revelations.

The Siglo states that fifteen States and three Territories are in favor of the federal system, and only seven States appear disposed to adopt any other form of Government.

Gen. Woll took the command at Tampico on the 8th inst. By order of Santa Anna another reinforcement had been ordered to Matamoras.

A telegraphic dispatch received at Vera Cruz from Orizaba states that a disturbance had occurred there, caused by the tobacco monopoly.

Letters from Mazalian announce a sorrowful state of af-

aba states that a disturbance had occurred there, caused by the tobacco monopoly.

Letters from Mazatlan announce a sorrowful state of affairs there. The smugglers do just as they like—Gov. Valdes having neither power nor support to arrest them.

The last advices from Yucatan, received at the City of Mexico, represent the war with the Indians on the Peninsula as assuming a very slarming character. Santa Ana's attention will be immediately directed to the matter.

President Lombardini, before retiring from office, ordered that all robbers caught, shall be tried by a military court, and if found guilty punished summarily. The robbers are very bad in Mexico, but the soldiers in the city, at least, appear to be as bad as the thieves.

The Leo del Comercio announces the arrival at Vera Cruz of the first steamboat built in the United States for the navigation of the lakes and lagoons in the valley of the City of Mexico. It is all in iron, of a flat build, and divided into three parts to facilitate its transportation to the capital.

Senor Manuel Maria Quiroz has entered on the administration of the customs at Vera Cruz. Senor Manuel Maria Serrano will shortly be proclaimed political chief of that port.

Serrano will shortly be proclaimed political chief of that port.

Señor Hermenegildo Viga y Cosio has been elected by the Stockholders Director er Superintendent of the Telegraph line between Mexico and Vera Cruz, in place of Señor de la Granja, deceased.

Gen. Mihon and Col. Manuel Pezuela, friends of Gen. Arista, have obtained their definitive dismissal from the service. Other friends of Gen. Arista have not been so scrupulous, as they have crowded round each successive Administration, clamorous for place.

The Commissioners appointed to draw the boundary line between Mexico and the territories of the United States, have been ever since their organization in a state of extreme penury. The head of the Commission has been robbed by the Government escort, and abandoned by them among the Indians on the frontier.

Mr. Butterfield, Civil Engineer, has arrived in Mexico. He is to have the superintendence of the construction of

He is to have the superintendence of the construction of the railroad from the city of Mexico to Thalpam. The work

the railroad from the city of Mexico to Thatpam. And work is to be commenced speedily.

The Trast of Union, in complaining of the lack of patronage for Mr. and M'me Monplaisir's theatre in the city of Mexico, mentions the conditions on which Alboni offered to come there and sing. She asked \$10,000 per month, a benefit, traveling expenses going and returning, for three months, some costumes, the payment of \$10,000 cash before her departure from the United States, and on her arrival in Mexico payment of her monthly salary always in advance.

Gen. Wall has at last gone to Tampico, to enter on the Gen. Woll has at last gone to Tampico, to enter on the sischarge of his duties as Commandant General of Tamaulipas.

CANADA

Cleray Reserves-Dispatch from the Duke of New-

TORONTO, Saturday, April 36, 1255.

I have just perused a manuscript copy of a dispatch from the Duke of Newcastle to Lord Elgin on the subject of a guarantee to the Churches of England and Scotland in Canada, that they shall receive out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom about \$40,000 a-year if the Clergy Reserves revenues should fall below that amount. This guarantee was obtained by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1840 from the Russell Government, and there is no doubt that the same prelate is now in a position to insist on its being continued. When the Clergy Reserve Bill, now before the Imperial Parliament was first introduced it proposed to repeal the clause of the act of 1840 which contained this guarantee. Whether from pressure from the Archbishop of Canterbury or some other motive, Lord John Russell subsequently came down with an amendment for retaining the clause. His amendment was carried; but an opinion was expressed that the Canadian Legishtare ought to assume the responsibility, and this dispatch is written in reference to that point. I transcribe the concluding portion of the dispatch:

The effect of this omission [of the clause repealing the guarantee] will be, that the charge contingently invested as the conscilidated flum will remain unaffected by

The effect of this omissien [of the clause repealing the guarantee] will be, that the charge contingently imposed on the consolidated fund will remain unaffected by this act. The contingency is one which cannot arise so long as the life interests protected by the bill continue to require the expenditure of £7,700 annually for the Church of England, and £1.850 for the Church of Scotland, unless (which is not to be anticipated) the proceeds of the reserves should fall before that joint amount. It was against this event, however, that the provision was intended to guard. When the life interests have so far terminated as to reduce the sum required below that intended to guard. When the life interests have so far terminated as to reduce the sum required below that amount, then, if the remaining proceeds of the reserves shall have been devoted to purposes other than those of the Churches of England and Scotland, it may be contended, even although the funds may largely exceed the sum mentioned in the act, that according to a possible construction of the clause in question, the liability may

It has been urged in Parliament the guarantee of It has been urged in Parliament the guarantee on the part of the Imperial Treasury ought now to cease, both on the grounds of justice and because the reason originally assigned by Lord John Russell, in 1840, for placing it on the consolidated fund instead of the revenue of Canada no longer exists, and it may be further argued that in making the final settlement the sums so guaranteed ought to be reserved out of the general provisions of

teed ought to be reserved out of the general provisions of the act definitely charged in the reserves.

Her Majesty's Government would, however, feel themselves bound to oppose the introduction of any such provision into the present bill. They would regard it as wholly incompatible with the general principles upon which the measure is based, and with the assurance already given to Canada.

I cannot, however, avoid expressing a hope that at some future time the Parliament of Canada should think proper to legislate upon the subject of the Clergy Reserve, they will not lose sight of the expectation which this guarantee, whatever may be its farce, held out at this guarantee, whenches of England and Scotland, more serve, they will not lose sight of the expectation which this guarantee, whatever may be its force, held out at the time to the Churches of England and Scotland, more especially as it was inserted in the act of 1840, for the purpose of promoting a settlement of the question which was then regarded as highly beneficial to Canda, and which has in the integral greatly mitigated those religious disputes which had before extensively prevailed."

It is not likely that our Parliament will take any action in the present session, for the simple reason that they will be in no position to legislate on the reserve question till the Imperial bill has passed.

passed.

Scarcely had the new tariff gone into operation than it was discovered to contain a provision which will tend to embarrass and curtail our trade with and through the United States. Heretofore French, English and West India goods imported through the United States were charged for duty on their invoice value at the place of their original exportation: now they are to be charged on the United States value, unless a departmental order issue declaring that they shall be charged on their first and lower value. As yet no such departmental order has issued, and the result is that such goods are subject to be charged on the American value. A hope prevails in the mercantile community that the order will yet issue, and that the discretionary power is only given to the Government to meet some emergency when it may be

deemed necessary to carry out a policy in favor of the St. Lawrence route. At this moment the St. Lawrence has not opened; and yet fully two thirds of the spring importations in Upper Canada are received via New-York and Boston, or from United States manufactories. It is quite possible that the backwardness of the St. Lawrence route will soon be brought to an end by auxiliaries which are coming to the help of Canadian commerce. The company who have contracted to run a iliaries which are coming to the help of Canadian commerce. The company who have contracted to run a line of ocean steamers to Canada now propose a neekly line, and guarantee to bring letters as quick as they are brought by any other line; and they believe that the increased receipts of postage would nearly pay the bonus on the extra trips—say \$4,000 a trip. Whether this proposition will be accepted remains to be seen.

The defeat by a small majority of Mr. Cameron's Anti-Liquor Bill in the Legislature has soon been followed by the introduction of another by Mr. Sicotte, of which the following are some of the principal provisions:

1. The retailing of intexicating ignors in the manner which is doministed by the glass or "by the dram" is probabilited, and the sale of such liquor in any quantity, with a view to being drank on or about the premises where it is sold, is a selling by the glass within the meaning of this section.

simptive-evidence of the violation by the keeper thereof, of the pre-ceding section.

3. And be itenacied, That the establishment or keeping of a place of any description whatever, and whether within or without any building, coming within the spirit and intent of this Act, and the establishment or the keeping a place of any description where other persons are ac-cutomed to resort, providing their own liquor, of the prehibited char-cutomed to resort, providing their own liquor, of the prehibited char-sactor, purchased elsewhere and drinking it there, small be taken to be keeping a "grog-chop" within the meaning of this Act, and to be prohibited.

prohibited.

4. And he it enacted. That the sale of any intoxicating liquor is less quantity then one gallon is prohibited, but nothing in this Act shall prevent or prohibited he also any quantity demanded, of intoxicating liquor to any sick person, or for the use of any sick person, if a certificate of the Physician atteneing such sick person, or of a Priest, or a Minister residing in the locality, attesting that such liquor is required for such sick person, is exhibited and delivered to the person soiling such liquor. Destruction of the Ocean Wave-Further Particulars.

Our Toronte Correspondent writes us in relation to the destruction of the Ocean Wave on Lake Ontario, the particulars of which we have already given from other sources We copy the following from his communication: The Ocean Wave was twice before on fire, slightly, last

season; but nothing serious occurred.

To night (May 3) a man who lost his wife in the catastrophe attempted to commit suicide by drowning in the lake here, but was prevented by persons who saw him. He was

The following are the names, so far as can be ascertained.

The following are the names, so as a second reference of the lost and saved:

*Crew Saved.—Capt. A. Wright, Prescott: Thos. Oliver, Purser, Geo. Potter, second mate, Ogdensburgh; Baptist Meir, second engineer; Thos. Fuller, waiter, Toronto: Peter Prevost, Francis Laporte. Joseph Rosseau, firemen: John Ewart, Patrick Moran, John Bilton, James Graham, Steven Blackman, deck hands: George Graham, James Sireet, wheelmen, and one deck hand, name unknown.

*Crew Lost.—J. Forsyth, first mate. J. Turnbuil, first engineer, Ordensburgh: A. Simpson, steward. Toronto: Miss.

er, Ogdensburgh ; A. Simpson, steward, Toronto ; Miss grard, ladies maid, Hamilton ; with bar lender, cook, and retrard, hanes mad, hands mad, retrard, hands mades unknown.

Passengers Saced,—Mrs. Stevenson, Hamilton; Mrs. G. renck, Cornwall; Capt. Kaih, Ogdensburgh; Mrs. Kaih,

Thomas Perry, do.
Thomas Perry, do.
Sussessers Lost.—Mrs. McDonald, Ogdensburgh; Miss Go.; Hoomas Ferry, and Passeagers Lost.—Mrs. McDonald, Ogdensburgh; Miss McLennan, Cornwall: Mrs. Stewart, Toronto: Lyman Fish, Ogdensburgh; J. Mitchell, (Miller) Pickering; Mrs. Stevenson's three children and nurse, Hamilton: — Richardson, (colored) Toronto: — O Doyle, rear of Brockville.

Leaving 3 cabin and 7 deck passengers missing, names unknown, thus making the loss of crew and passengers 33

persons.

It is generally supposed, however, that a number have escaped and landed about the Ducks, as the boat was only about two miles distant when the discovery of fire took

place.
The Ocean Wave was fully insured. She was built at
Montreal last summer, and subsequently sold to the Ogdensburgh and Boston Railroad Company. Her cargo consisted of 1.800 bbis, flour, 44 bbis pearlash, 300 kegs butter,
and 60 or 20 bbls, seeds, bhds, of hams, pork, &c., besides

A correspondent of The Hamilton (Canada) Spectator furnishes the following: KINGSTON, Saturday, April 30, 1853.

About 1 o'clock this morning the steamer Ocean Wave, on her passage from Hamilton to Ogdensburgh, was discovered to be on fire when about eight miles above the Ducks Islands, and two miles from the main shore. On the cry of fire being heard the mate passed from the wheel-house into the saloon, and found the flames making through the floor. The captain came out of his room and jumped overboard with a saw horse in hand, and the passengers and crew were speedily driven overboard by the flames. overboard with a saw-horse in hand, and the passengers and crew were speedily driven overboard by the flames. The steamer's boats were lashed aft the wheel-houses, and could not be launched, as the fire reached them in a few minutes. The boat stopped about three minutes after the slarm of fire was given—perhaps by the Engiaeer, who is among the missing. The crew and passengers saved clung to the guards, rudder, &c., till taken off by the schooners, as described below.

List of Passengers Saved.—Mrs. Stevenson, Hamilton; Miss G. French, Cornwall; Capt. Kiah; Mrs. Kiah: Thos.

Perry.

List of Crew Saved.—Capt. Wright; the Purser: George Potter, mate: Frances Laforte, fireman; John Ewart, deck hand; Thos. Fuller, waiter: Peter Prevost, fireman: Storen Blackman, runner: Patrick Moran, deck hand; Geo. Graham, wheelsman; John Belton, deck hand; Baptist Mier, 2nd engineer; Joseph Rousseau, firemen; James Street, wheelsman; James Graham, deck hand; and one other sent to Hospital, whose name could not be learned.

Passengers and Crew Lost.—There were in all fourteen eabin and nine deck passengers on board, of whom, as above, only five were saved.

The crew consisted of twenty-six persons, beside the officers, of whom those already named were saved. Of the

ficers, of whom those already named were saved. Of the lest bassengers and crew the purser could only recollect the following names: Mrs. McDonald, Ogdensburgh; Miss McLennan, Cornwall; Mrs. Stewart, Toronto; Mrs. Stevenson's three children and nurse, of Hamilton; Miss Gircuard, of Hamilton, (lady's maid;) Lyman Fish, Ogdensburgh; Mr. Mitchell, Whitby: — Richardson, (colored man, on his way to Kingston with apples.) — O'Doyle, from rear of Brockville; the engineer, mate, bar tender, steward and cook. ers of whom those already named were saved. Of th

Purser's Account.

About 1 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 30th April, 1853, a cry of fire was raised. The captain and passengers were all in bed. Immediately on the cry of fire, all rushed down to the after part of the boat, and a scene of confusion took place which baffles the imagination to conceive—the cry of children, the wailing of mothers, the parting of friends, were heart rending in the extreme. It was impossible to get at the boats, as the fire was first observed on the upper decks, and in about half an hour the whole of the upper cabin or salcon was consumed. The presengers threw themselves out on planks and on such things as they could get their hands on. Some made for shore (we were about two miles from shore,) others remained clinging to the boat, and those that did so were saved, in number four cabin passengers, fourteen of the crew, and the purser.

saved, in number four cabin passengers, fourteen of the crew, and the purser.

About half past 4 we were delivered from our perilous situation by the schooner Emblem, of Bronte, Capt. Bolger, and the Geergiana, of Port Dover, Capt. Henderson, to whose exertions, through Almighty God, we owe our lives, and we would now most cheerfully tender them our most sincere thanks for their timely assistance, and also for their kindness and attention to our several wants; and particularly to Capt. Bolger, of the Emblem, for the prompt measure he took to return with us to kingston; and we now ask of the Almighty God to protect him and his in like manner as he has done to us.

Particular Synod of New-York of the Reformed Dutch

The Synod is now sitting in the Consistory rooms of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William-sts. It consists of a delegation of two Ministers and two Elders from every classis within its bounds, com-prising 13 classes and about 150 churches. The attendance on each of the two past days was very full.

The meeting having been called to order, the following officers were elected for the present year: President, J. B. Alliger: Assessor, J. H. Duryes; Clerks, Messrs Mando ville and Collver.

The President announced that the Synod was about to proceed to the consideration of judicial business, and encined on the members to regard their character as Judges

in one of the courts of Jesus Christ. Rev. J. W. Chambers was accredited as Commissioner

Rev. J. W. Chambers was accredited as Commissioner for the Classis of New York.

Classis Appeals.—The appeal of Alfred Carhart from certain acts and doings of the Classis of New York, in relation to his certificate from the Twenty-first st. Church, in the City of New York, was taken up.

The Act appealed from was in the usual order first read; then the appeal with the reasons or grounds for it; after which the appellant was heard in support.

[Mr. Chambers as Commissioner for the Classis opposed the appeal, but it was finally sustained and the Synod shortly afterward adjourned till Wednesday (yesterday) moraing.]

SECOND DAY-WAY 4.

morning.]

SECOND DAY—NAY 4.

Case of Rev. John S. Ebaugh, late of the Seventeenth at Church.—The appeal of Rev. John S. Ebaugh against a sentence of suspension, was taken up.

This matter appears to have created great interest, and to be considered as one calculated to establish a precedent of great importance with regard to the discipline of the Church, the appellant having brought a suit at law, or in the words of the complainant, "appealed unto Casar." Under these circumstances a brief outline of the proceedings may prove acceptable.

In 1801 a Committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. T. W. Chambers, W. R. Gordon and Mr. John Westervelt, Elder, to inquire into the condition of the German Reformed Church in Seventeenth st, and the relations between that and its pastor, Rev. John S. Ebaugh.

This Committee reported the Church in a very feeble state and recommended that it be chabanded; and the Classis of October, 1831, acting on this report, passed a resolution in accordance with it. Upon this the Classis proceeded to try the Appellant; but before that was done, and immediately on the report being presented, Mr. Baugh commenced a suit at law in the Supreme Court against the members of the Committee personally for libel. This is now pending, and it was said it would very soon be tried.

The damages are laid at \$5,000.

On receiving notice of this action, Mr. Gordon adverded the Classis, and charged Mr. Ebangh with an infraction of Church Discipline and contumney in appealing to the civil law, instead of submitting himself in accordance with his yow or oath to the authority of the Classis; the specific charges being that he had brought a malicious action—that he had made take statements in support of his proceedings, and that these statements were libelous as to the members of the Committee.

of the Committee.

The Classis sustained these charges, and condemned Mr.

The Classis sustained these obtages, and condemned are Ebaugh to suspension from the ministry. From this sentence Mr. Ebaugh appealed, and that appeal was the present subject of consideration.

The sentence of suspension having been read, the appeal was next in order, with the reasons upon which it was based. They were substantially firstly. That the proceeding and judgment were unconstitution! Secondly, Phat the judgment or decision was contrary to evidence, and thirdly. That the sentence was far too severe in proportion to the alleged of forces.

judgment or decision was contrary to evidence, and thirdly. That the sentence was far too severe in proportion to the alleged offense.

Mr. Ebaugh, the appellant, addressed the Synod on these points in support of the appeal at considerable length.

Rev. W. R. Gordon, the complaining party, opposed, and contended that all the facts in the case, among others the name of Mr. Westervelt being omitted, and the suit against Mr. Hardenbergh being withdrawn, went to shew malice on the part of the Appellant in bringing the civil action. He cited the 23d section of the Constitution, by which all matters of public notoriety were made subjects for the consideration of the Classis, and argued that where a suit had been brought in a public Court no other course was left open to him than to advertize the Classis as he had done.

Mr. Ebaugh had appealed unto Casar and he (Mr. Gordon) was content to go through the ordeal if so he must, for doing what was an act of duty as one of the Committee. Against this report they had made, they had only the bare denial of the Appellant, and all his subsequent acts were at variance with that denial.

The third ground of appeal was, that the sentence was immeasurably too severe; but he would ask that Convention whether suspension was not a lenient sentence upon a Minister guilty of a malicious prosecution sustained by false and libellous statements!

Mr. Chambers, the Commissioner followed, on behalf of the Classis. He repudiated the idea that had gone abroad, that the parties to this controversy were the Collegiate Church and Mr. Ebaugh. So far from any one having solicited him, he had himself mentioned the subject to his elder colleagues, but that they had turned it off, and been unwilling to proceed. The only parties were Ebaugh and the complaining one, Mr. Gordon. He recapitulated the points before gone through by Mr. Gordon, and characterized the proceedings at law as the grossest contamacy on the part of a member of the Ministry. So strongly were they all impressed with this idea, that

was in earnest, and out not for a long time think it necessary to employ any lawyer.

Mr Ebaugh having replied, the parties were directed to withdraw, and, on the roll being called, the appeal was unanimously declared "Not sustained."

The Synod adjourned till this (Thursday) morning, at

The Pacific Surveying Expedition

The Pacific Surveying Expedition.
From the National Intelligencet, May 4.
The vessels of this squadron are now nearly ready for sea, and were to have sailed yesterday from New-York for Norfolk, where they will take on board a number of instraments, imported to that place direct from Liverpool, and which are of too delicate a nature to admit of land carriage.
The Expedition, which will probably be absent about three years, is organized with an efficient scientific corps. It will explore, as minutely as possible the coasts of Asia and America bordering on the Northern Pacific and Behring's Straits. The survey will also embrace the Japan islands and seas, the Gulf of Tartary, the seas of Kamtschatta and Okhotsk, and all the islands lying therein, or adjacent thereto, including the Aleutian and Sandwich Islands, &c. Islands, &c.
We annex a list of the vessels of the Expedition, with the

Islands, &c.

We amex a list of the vessels of the Expedition, with the number of guns, complement of men, &c.

List of officers attached to the United States sloop-of-war Vincennes mounting twenty guns: C. Riuggold, Commanding Expedition: Thomas A. Budd, Lieutenant Commanding: Henry Rolando, Lieutenant: W. Grier, Fleet Surgeon: W. Brenton Boggs, Purser; J. M. Brooke, Acting Lieutenant: John Van McCuillum, do. do.; A. F. Monroe, do. do.; D. P. McCorkle, do. do.; Thomas S. Fillebrown, do. do.; R. W. Carter, Acting Master: Frederick E. Stuart, Commander's Secretary and Draughtsman: W. L. Nichol, Assistant Surgeon: W. m. Stimpson, Naturalist; J. Pennington, Commander's Clerk; Thomas T. Gamble, Purser's Clerk; Edward Kern, Artist; W. R. Baker, Assistant Draughtsman; J. C. Davis, Gunner: J. W. Owens, Carpenter: Richard Berry, Sail-Maker.

List of officers belonging to the United States Brig Porpoise, twenty-guns: A. B. Davis, Esq. Lieutenant Commanding: F. A. Roe, Acting Lieutenant and ex-Officer: Wm. Reiley, Acting Lieutenant: William Van Wyck, do.; E. O. Carnos, Acting Master: J. Hartman, Hydrographer, and to perform the duty as Clerk; James Stewart, Passed Assistant Surgeon.

List of officers attached to the United States steamer

Assistant Surgeon.

List of officers attached to the United States steame

List of officers attached to the United States steamer John Hancock, three guns; John Rodgers, Lieutenant Commanding; W. King Bridge, Acting Lieutenant; William Gibson, do.; S. J. Bhss, do.; Henry St. George Hunter, Acting Master; Elbridge Lawton First Assistant Engineer; David B. Mawins, Second do.; John C. Mitchell, Third do.; Lloyd A. Williams, Fourth do.; E. R. Knorr, Captain's Clerk and Draughtsman; Charles Wright, Botanist; Aymes, Assistant Naturalist; Borland, Assistant Dranghtsman.

List of officers attached to the United States scho Fenimore Cooper, one gun: H. K. Stevens, Acting Lieutenant Commanding; John H. Russell, Acting Lieutenant; J. Livingston Breese, Acting Master.

Delaware, Lehigh and Wyoming Valtey Railroad, To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: In The New York Express a paragraph appeared re-

ferring to a report of J. W. Allen, Esq., Civil Engineer of the Morris and Essex Kallr secting the Sunbury and Eric Ralroad with the Morris and E-seans of the "Delascars, Lebigh and Wyoming Valley Ra necting the Sunbury and Erie Railroad with the Morris and Essex, by means of the "Delascars, Letioh and Wyoming Valley Railroad," thereby opening the Wyoming coal fields to this City. If Mr. Allen means the latter road to be a greeity road with stationary engines, the connection would be practicable; if, however, he refers to a locometre coal-carrying road, he speaks with an imperfect knowledge of the facts, or has been deceived by the misrepresentations of interested parties. I agree with Mr. A., that it is highly important to this City to have the connection made with the Sunbury and Erie Raad and New-Jersey Roads. This connection we shall have when the road now building through Cobb's Gap via Stranton, Pa., known as the Delaware, Inchawanon and Western Railroad shall be finished, and also the Bloomeburg and Lackswama Road shall be finished, and also the Strang and Erie Roads by the nearest practicable route through that roalley.

A New-Yorker.

A Newto the snee-breeches and the cooked hat, caloric and steam pressure, to ox-carts and causeways: and veritably do we believe 'Yankee Doodle' to be the best tune to fight by, work by, dance by, march by, and die by, (if needs be.) that ever vibrated upon the tympanum of the American ear. Do you take? Then set us down for a Democrat of the State Rights and progressive school."

To Dr. Burnside, of Toronto, has given £6,000 to Trinity College, £4,000 in cash, and lands adjoining the College grounds, valued at £9,000. The gift was formally consumated upon the venerable donor's 73d birth day.

FF A woman named Violet Proctor died in the New-Bedford Alms-House, on Sunday, at the advanced age of one hundred and eight years. It snowed all day long in Plainfield, Mass., on

Menday last.

The loss by the fire in Boston, Thursday morning.

The loss by the fire in Boston, Thursday morning. is estimated at not more than \$12,000. From thirty to for ty Irish families were deprived of their local habitations.

CITY ITEMS.

ENTERTAINMENTS, 44, DAY AND EVENING.

THE RIVALS, at Wallack's, for the benefit of Mr. Walcot. Also, "As-medeus, or The Little Devil's Share." THE RIVALS, at Wallack's, for the benefit of Mr. Walcot. Also, "Asmedeus, or The Little Devil's Share."

Bold Stroke For a Hussank, this evening at Burton's, concluding
with "The Breach of Promise."

Machern at the Broadway Thesite to night, with new scenery. Mr.
Forrest as "Macbeth." No other piece this evening.
THE WHALLOW Corest at Barmun's, this evening. Facrosin the afternoon.
THE MANIAC LOVER at the St. Charles. Also "Eveleen Wilson,
and concluding with "Duchsimeau."
Francon's Hiproducous, afternoon performance at 25 o'clock and
in the evening at 25. Doors open half an hour previous to the
commencement of the performances. Tournaments, Charlot
races, Fony races, Ostrich races, Balancing, Posturing, Wenderful
Horse-traising, &c., at each performance.
At the Cracus. Equestrianship, &c.
At the Cracus. Equestrianship, &c.
At Heller's, Tricks, Rappings Exposure, and other Performances of
Magic.

At Heller's, Tricks, Rappings Exposure, and other Performances of Magic.

None Minstrelsy, Delineations, Burlesgues, &c., as usual, a Wood's Minstrels, 444 Broadway. A new programme.

The Holy Land.—Banvard's great Georgem is exhibited this evening at No. 508 Broadway.

Mony Blanc.—Mr. Owen's Picturesque Ascent of this famous Mountain is repeated to enight, at No. 509 Broadway.

The Father of Waters.—Sanford's Panorams of the Missistippi River this evening at Metropolitan Hall.

Eurytian Anticurius.—The Egyptian Museum is open day and night, at No. 508 Broadway.

Contostries.—The Statio Curioso of Machanism, &c., is open day and evening at No. 658 Broadway.

Faintings, &c.—The National Academy of Design is open day and evening at No. 658 Broadway.

Faintings, &c.—The Wathington Exhibition of Art is open day and evening at No. 658 Broadway.

FOR EUBOPE.—The Arabia sailed for Liverpool yesterday, with a large number of passengers. The Prince of Wied

THE POLICE.—Our Reporters attended at the time ap-pointed yesterday for the meeting of the Board of Com-missioners of Police, but were not admitted. We under missioners of Ponce, but were not admitted. We under stood that no appointments were made. We would suggest that, if not incompatible with law, that these meetings be open to the public. The people would be much better satis, fied with the result if they could know the names of applicants and hear the discussion upon their claims. PRESETTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.—In a no-

tice of the election of officers of this Board in yesterday's Tribune, the name of Gardiner Spring, D. D., President of the Board, was incorrectly given as Richardson Spring. ENHANCEMENT OF WAGES .- The Board of Assistant Aldermen last night voted that the laboring men employed

by the Heads of Departments be hereafter paid \$1 25 per

day, instead of \$1.

The weather yesterday was very warm and pleasant, and out of doors was, dust excepted, delightful.

Le Mrs. E. G. Bostwick will soon return to this City, and give a series of concerts. She is just finishing a tour through the West and South.

STATUE OF DE WITT CLISTON.-The Board of Assis ant Aldermen last night gave permission to F. W. Ed-monds, Esq., to place Mr. H. K. Browne's bronze statue of Dr. Witt Clistos in front of the City Hall, for a few

days. THE WORLD'S FAIR.-Lord Elphinstone, having accepted the post of British Commissioner at the World's Fair, will

be present with his family. The King of Holland will send a ship with a great variety

A large assortment of statuary is on the way, numbering

UNION THEOLOGICAL SERINARY.-We learn that the effort which was begun a year ago, to raise \$150,000 for the surpose of endowing the Union Theological Seminary in this city—the subscriptions to be binding when \$100,000 was secured—has met with noble liberality. By means of several very liberal subscriptions made within the past week the sum of \$100,000 has been secured. DR. FERRIS.-On Sabbath evening last Rev. Dr. Ferris

delivered his closing sermon as pastor of the Market-st. Church. The occasion convened an immense audience; every available seat in the large edifice was occupied, and many stood throughout the services. The ministry of Dr. Ferris has been exercised in this Church for sixteen years and eight months. The best wishes of an affectionate people will follow Dr. Ferris to his new and difficult field of abor. He has already entered upon his duties as Chancellor of the N. Y. University.

ORDINATION.-The services of ordaining Mr. Wm. P. Barker, to the work of a Foreign Missionary, took place last evening at the Spring st. Presbyterian Church. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. Prentiss, of the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church. Dr. Asa D. Smith then ordained Mr. Barker by asking the usual questions. A prayer was made by Rev. A. E. Campbell, after which the charge was made by Rev. Wm. Goodell, Missionary from Constantinople, and the services closed by prayer and singing.

HYDROPATHIC AND HYGIENIC ASSOCIATION-Post pone ment.—The Hydropathic Lecture announced for last even-ing at the Hope Chapel, was postponed, and no day was appointed for the delivering of it.

COURT MARTIAL -A Court Martial met last evening, at the Astor House, for the purpose of trying Capt. WILLIAM M. McArdle, of the Eleventh Regiment, on a charge preferred against him by Lt. Col. Waterhouse, of that Regiment, for disobedience of orders on the 21st of October, 1852, by having marched his Company off the ground when ordered to form them into line. The Court consists of the following efficers: Lieut. Col. Emanuel B. Hart, 19th President : Capt. Jacob Raynor, 18th Regiment and Capt. John Judge, of the 69th Regiment; Major N. B.

La Bau, Judge Advocate.

Capt. McArdle was tried before this present trial, on this charge, and was found guilty, and sentenced by the Court to be cashiered, and to be incapable of holding any Military Commission in the State of New-York for two years from

From this verdict and sentence, Capt. McArdle appealed. on the ground that the Court had refused to entertain his plea as to the jurisdiction of the Court, or act definitely on it. Under the opinion of the Attorney General on this appeal, the Commander in Chief reversed the finding of he former Court Martial.

The complaint was, however, again presented to Brigadier General Ewen, who ordered a new trial. The gentlemen abovenamed were appointed to perform that duty. On the assembling of the Court, G. W. Bushnell, on the

part of Capt McArdle objected to a new trial, on the folowing grounds: .
1. That the specification on which it is proposed to try Capt. McArdle at present, is the same as the one on which the former Court Martial has passed judgment and sentence.

2. That the specification at the former trial was prefaced "Unofficer-like conduct." and the words now are "Disobedience of orders." 3. That the withdrawal of the charge of unofficer-like conduct, after plea and investigation, precludes a second

4. That this is not a new trial from competent authority 5. That a new trial has never been granted in this country, unless as an act of mercy to the prisoner.

That a second trial for the same offense, whether the prisoner has been convicted or acquitted, without the trial is cailed for by the prisoner, is never granted. Mr. Bushnell argued these points at great length, and

supported his view of the case by several authorities. elish and American. The Judge-Advocate rose to reply, but it being past 10 o'clock, the Court adjourned the further hearing of the case

till Menday night next, at 7 o'clock. THE NEW YORK PRINTERS' COOPERATIVE UNION.-This Association, desiring to act in harmony with the Association, dealing throughout the country, sent a delegate to Pittsburgh, to obtain from the National Typographical Union, now in session there, a Charter, to render them cooperative with all the Unions recognizing the National one, and especially the Printers' Union in this City, thus proving by their course of action, that they did not intend to act other than in ac, cordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the National Union. Yet this Union having in its favor, a very large proportion of the Printers in New-York, numbering e 250 enrolled members, having issued a Scale of Prices which some 20 prominent Employing Printers, in the City pay, which the whole of the Employers in the City acknowledged by meeting two several evenings and delib. scanning thereon, and for which the Journeymen Printers of New-York struck on Monday last. This Union, starting to all appearances on fair and equitable principles, has been denied a Charter by the National Union on the ground that it is "detrimental to an efficient trade organi"

zation to have two trade Societies in the same city."

The following are the Proceedings in the matter by the National Typographical Union, copied from The Pitts.

burgh Dispatch:

Mr. Eckert, of Philadelphia, offered the following petition, (accompanied by the fee required for a charter.) signed by 386 book and job printers, of the Cooperative Union, of New-York City

New York City:

To the Honorable the National Printers' Union:
GENTLENEN: Your Petitioners Book and Job Printers, of the City
of New York, would respectfully petition your honorable body to grant
a Charter to, and legalize the existence of the New York Printers'
Cooperative Union, in the City of New York; and your petitioners, in
aking this grant is out to be given:

1. That the New York Printers' Union, is at present existing, is not
a fair exponent of the new of the Printers of the City of New York,
as it does not number in its membership one-tenth of the workmen is
it does not number in its membership one-tenth of the workmen is
it does not number in its membership one-tenth of the workmen in
the City; that nime-tenths of this one-tenth are those employed on
newspapers, who do not and Job hands—that their circumstances and
wants require.

2. That the 'Printers' Union,' by incorporating into its Constitution
the majority—the Book and Job hands—that their direamstances and
wants require.

3. That your petitioners believe that it is best for the interests of the
Trade that two Unices should exist in the City of New York, as drawn
require that two Unices should exist in the City of New York, and ever
ry experiment of uniting the whole Trade in one Union and falled,
and, at present, the large majority of the workmen in the City have
no protection, if, seeking a fair remomeration for their labor, they
should be compelled to abandon their situations.

For these, among variets other reasons which will be presented to
you by our Delegale, we ask at your lands a Charter for the Union
which has been formed. The engloyers have virtually recognized our
Union as the one by which the Trade is in future to be governed, and
your petitioners do not entertain a doubt, but that, through its means,
the whole body of Book and Job Printers will be proaght to act together in one harmonious Union, and the interests and welfare of the
craft be thereby scenned and perfect of the Cooperative Union of New York, was unanimously admit

Total 286.

Mr. S. gave a history of the movement, and amplified upon the reasons given in their application for a different organization from that of the newspaper compositors. That the recent strike there was by the newspaper hands alone, and that many job offices heard nothing of it until it was over, the book and the job hands, (having been thus overlooked) selected delegates, revised their scale of prices, and formed the Cooperative Union, which now comes before you for a charter. before you for a charter.

Mr. Gray, of New-York, replied, stating that the book and job hands were in a majority in New-York City, and could therefore amend or change the benevolent clause of the Union, of uniting with it. He read a brief history of the New-York Union, and its course, signed by some thirty afforts of its members.

the New York Union, and its course, signed by some thirly or forty of its members.

Mr. Smith denied that the mass meeting of the trade in that City had approved of the Union as an organization; he had acted as Vice President of that meeting, and the resolution was his own—it only approved the scale at that time proposed by the Union

The discussion continued between Mr. Smith and the Delegates from the New-York Union, Messrs. Albaugh, Walsh and Gray, and degenerated into a rather personal conver-

sation, as to the conduct of individual members of the two Unions, which was stopped by Mr. Randall calling them to

order.

It appeared, from Mr. Smith's remarks, that on this nerning the Book and Job hands had struck for a new nerning the Book and Job hands had struck for a new nerning the Book and Job hands had struck for the same

It appeared, from Mr. Smith's remarks, that on this morning the Book and Job hands had struck for a new Scale of Prices, and were now "standing out" for the same—and that the Typographical Union had laid on the table a resolution not to take situations made vacant by the strike. (A dispatch, received while he was speaking, stated that thereen effices had agreed to give the advanced prices.)

Mr. Atkinson, of Cincinnati, offered a resolution that, owing to circumstances existing in New York City, not obtaining in other localities, this Union deem it expedient and just that two organizations should exist in that city, (subordinate to the National Union), consisting of the Newspaper, and of the Book and Job Printers.

Mr. Walsh became indignant. The New York Union was not a Union of sewspaper printers, but of PRINTERS—and any other designation was an insult.

Mr. M Carthy, of Pittsburg, suggested a change, by designating each of the Unions referred to by the name it had chosen.

Mr. Walsh objected to the principle, not the language o

e resolution.

Mr. Randall moved the reference of the application of

Mr. Randall moved the reference of the application of the Cooperative Union, and the resolution thereon, to a Special Committee; which was opposed by Mr. Gray, who, thought the members could now vote as intelligently as at another time—in which Mr. Smith concurred—and Mr. Randall did not press his motion.

Mr. Eckert offered a substitute, as follows:

"Resolved. That the National Typographical Union recommend the refirganization of the craft in the City of New York—with the view of abounding the beneficial system, as being detrimental to an efficient trade seccitation; and that the present petition for the charter of another Usion in the City of New York be laid on the table, for the purpose of creating union and harmony among the printers of said city."

Mr. Ecken wowed to amend, by inserting that the prayer

pose of creating union and harmony among the printers of said city."

Mr. Rook moved to amend, by inserting that the prayer
of the petioners be granted.

Mr. Hubbard moved to postpone till Tuesday morning,
that regular business be meanwhile transacted.

Mr. Smith moved to adjourn till 3 o'clock, which was

agreed to—12 to 6.

Afternoon Session.

The motion of Mr. Hubbard, to postpone the application of the N. Y. Cooperative Union till Tussday morning, then came up, and was lost, but two or three voting in the afternative.

firmative.

Mr. Eckert's substitute for Mr. Atkinson's resolution being before the Union, Mr. Pearce offered an amendment to strike out the resolution, and insert as follows:

"Reselved, That owing to the intimate connection between all brunches of the printing husiness, it is the opinion of the National Typographical Union, that two subardinate Unions cannot advantageously exist in the same city.

"Reselved, That the prayers of the New-York Printer's Cooperative Union cannot be granted."

Mr. Brown demanded a division of the question.

Mr. Atkinson opposed the amendment, and sustained his resolution.

resolution.

Mr. Eckert felt unprepared to vote; the question should be left open, for the present; he considered the perpetuity of their organization depended apon their Union.

The question being taken by yeas and nays, the first part of the substitute was adopted, 22 to 2—Mesers, McCarthy and Atkinson voting in the negative, and giving their reasons for voting so.

ons for voting so.

Mr Smith addressed the Union at length in an able de

Mr Smith addressed the Union at length in an able defense of the Cooperative Union of New York, as comprising the mass of the printers in that City, enjoying the confidence of the en ployers and of the journeymen. [Mr. Smith ably managed this case for his constituents, and it is to be regretted he has not succeeded; another year's experience may change the decision]

Mr. Pearce suggested the addition of the words: "And that it is recommended to the New York Typographical Mr. Pearce suggested the admission the words, that it is recommended to the New York Typographical Union to adopt such measures as they may doem the best to effect a more perfect organization and conciliation of the craft in that City'—which was accepted by Mr. Eckert as an amendment to the second resolution of his substitute. The resolution was then agreed to—Yeas 21, Nays 3—Messrs, Eckert, Atkinson and McCarthy voting in the negatives.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted, with but or dissenting voices.
On metion of Mr. Rock, Mr. J. A. Smith was admitted to

a seat, (without the privilege of voting.) during the sess of the Union by an unanimous vote. PRINTERS' COOPERATIVE UNION.-The Printers on strike met, according to adjournment, at Tammany Hall, at

The Chairman of the Executive Committee reported that he had received communications from Messrs, Trow and Jenkins; the former, stating that he was willing to pay the advanced scale, which was received with hearty cheers from the members assembled; from the latter, (Mr. Jenk ins,) with the proviso that one week be allowed him to fin ish works now almost completed. After much discussion a proposition was made that Mr. Jenkins' offer be accept. ed, provided that he accoded to the scale, as any deviatio would be made a precedent for similar proposals from other employers. A deputation hereupon waited upon Mr. Jenk-ins, the result of which was, the demands of the men were immediately acceded to by that gentleman. This an-

ins, the result of which was, the demands of the men were immediately acceded to by that gentleman. This announcement was also received with loud applause.

Mr. John Oliver (of the firm of Oliver & Brother) made some remarks, the purport of which was, that for some years he had been an employer, and for many years previous, a journeyman. He know from sad experience how different it was to procure even the necessaries of life, without making any provision for sickness or the incidental expenses of a family; and now, when it was his good for tune to be placed in a comparatively independent position, he nor his brother, never forgot the interests of their employees, and weeks previous to the present movement, in answer to a respectful and workmanlike request, to that effect, they had voluntarily increased the salaries of their men. He impressed the necessity of this Society to compelling all apprentices to be bound to their respective employers, until they attained the age of twenty one, thereby insuring good workmen to a fair employer and preventing other employers taking unfair advantage of the apprentices belonging to fair establishments. For his own part, he knew one kouse in this city who made openings for six boys. other employers taking one of the belonging to fair establishments. For his own part, he hence one house in this city who made openings for six boys. After they had been two or three years at the business with employers who treated them kindly and faught them their business, they were entited away by the inducement of a few shillings more, per week. This house had thereby few shillings more, per week. in the second se

while the other house had reaped all the trouble with no ether return than ingratitude. He saked them was it fair or manly that employers should pursue such a course, and, perhaps, for a pairty, temperary benefit? In conclusion, Mr. O. stated that since his increased expenses, he invariably told his patrons—the public—that he was compelled to "meet the times," and in no instance have his patrons refused to take a like position.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. J. D. Burnell, who occupied the office of Secretary during the absence of Mr. J. A. Smith, our delegate to the Pittsburgh National Convention, stated his wish to resign that office, in consequence of being engaged on business that would admit of no inturruption, and he believed that unemployed persons were entitled to the first choice, he would wish some other person to accept it. Mr. Roman was then requested to fill the vacancy, which he accepted. A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. B., for his manly and upright conduct during the present movement of the Union.

We understand from the Executive Committee that only three or four offices, have not acceded to the scale, each

We understand from the Executive Committee that only three or four offices, have not acceded to the scale, each employer only waiting for the other to move. Some of the publishers are not inclined to pay an advance price for work; although the printers hope they will accede, as this movement necessarily requires an increase to their em-

ployers.

The Executive Committee will continue in session to-day, to hear further reports at Tammany Hall.

TEMPERANCE QUESTION IN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.-A spirited debate occurred in the Board of Aldermen last evening on the occasion of the following message from His Honor Mayor Westervelt, transmitting the accompanying petition from the Secretary of the City Temperance Alliance. They were offered soon after the Board met:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Wednesday, May 4, 1855.

ance. They were offered soon after the Board met:

Mayon's Orvice, Wednesday, May 4, 1859.

To the Honorakie Common Council:

Gents: I transmit herewith a petition from the New-York City Temperance Alliance, which was presented to me in person this day. The Mayor is not invested with any power in the premises, except that he may, in the absence of either of the Commissioners of Excise, sign licenses for the sale of liquors in the various Wards, and I transmit the paper for such action as the Common Council may deem expedient; assuring you, however, that I will gladly cooperate in any measure adopted by your honorable body, which may conduce to the peace, order and best interests of our City.

To his Honor the Mayor and the Honorable the Aldermon and Assistant Aldermon of the City of New York:

The sibscribers, in behalf of the New-York City Temperance Alliance, and the auxiliary Ward Alliances, respectfully request, that as Commissioners of Excise for the respective Wards, you will grant no licenses whatever for the sale of wines, spirituous fiquors, or ony other intoxicating drinks.

ing drinks.

For this request we have a great many reasons to offer. For this request we have a great many reasons to offer. We think that the peace and welfare of the City, the safety of the citizens, the happiness of many thousand families, the suppression of the well-known evils of intemperance, and the arresting of the floods of crime, wretchedness and taxation that now sweep over our City, demand this at your hands. We think the course we propose in this petition is reasonable, lawful, righteous, and essential to the public welfare, and that unspeakable blessings would follow its adoption. We cannot expect that our request will be granted with

We cannot expect that our request will be granted without due consideration; and we certainly hope it will not be denied till the reasons in its favor shall have been duly presented. We therefore respectfully request that we may be permitted to appear before you, personally or by counsel, to defend the expediency of the course we propose, and show cause why our request should be granted. If, on a hearing being granted us, we shall fail to present with sufficient clearness the strong reasons in favor of this measure, to convince you of its propriety and expediency, and you should decide that you cannot withhold all licenses for the sale of liquors.

We would request that the distinction between keeping tavern and retailing liquors, which has been so long disregarded by the Excise Commissioners of this City, may be at once restured, and that tavern licenses may be given to none but those who have the requisite legal qualifications, and in those places only where taverus are absolutely necessary for the accommodation of travelers. And we would still further request that if any licenses are given they may be withheld at least from all disreputable and disorderly houses, from all shops that have been kept open

for the sale of liquors on the Sabbath, or where imp for the sale of liquors on the Sabbath, or where implements used for gaming purposes have been kept, and from all stores where provisions and other family groceries are sold. We have many reasons to urge in support of these claims, and we again request that you will appoint a time when we may present to you the moral and legal considerations for thus restricting, if not entirely withholding licenses for the sale of liquor.

New-York, May 4, 1 33 The moment ine reading of the above papers had been fitished, Lotions were made to refer it to different Commit-tees. It was first moved to refer it to the Committee on Roads. Amendments were offered to send it to the Law Finance, Public Health, Ordinance, and other Committees Ald. Oakley, of the Fourth Ward, said that the Commis

sioners of Excise were acting under a State Law, and in

granting license only fulfilled its provisions. ought to be treated respectfully, and he moved its reference to the Committee on Accounts, as there was likely to be a long account to be settled by and by, on this question.

Ald. Sturtevant, of the Third, obtained the floor, and spoke at some length. He thought the communication was entitled to more respect than it received from some of the members. It is a subject which commands the respectful and carnest attention of large, influential and dignified bodies of men, and is a matter which causes agitation throughout the country. The question is whether we have any centrol of it, or whether its regulation belongs to the Legislature? The question of granting licenses in the City of New-York may well agitate the Common Council. No

man can deny that in this vice is the cause of a great pro

emptations to this vice ought to be removed. It is an evil

which destroys men's reason, and promotes the vile grovel

portion of the crims which prevails in this City.

ling, low propensities of men and sinks them lower than the brute creation-for brutes are not guilty of this vice. Ald. Cornell-Hogs get drunk on rum-cherries som

Ald. Sturtevant-Hogs eat the fruit and leave the rum men take the rum and leave the fruit; and rum prostrates en to a level below the swine. It would be to our ever lasting credit to regulate the liquor traffic so as to curtail insting credit to regular the state of this Board told me that in his Ward they have buildings extending back from the street 100 feet, the length of the lot, with families crowded in or all of the floors; and on Sundays, that day which should be sacred to order and repose, occupants of these houses, in the afternoon and evening, drink liquor to excess, and violate the peace by dancing and carousing. It has been the practice to grant licenses to almost every man who asks for it. Among others are the "Dutch grocers." on our corners, where most of our citizens get the groceries for their families. At the back end of these gro ceries bars are erected: and en Sundays, as people are returning from church, there will be 15 or 20 young men in these places crinking the nasty, common peison there sold. The municipal authorities of this City will be greatly elevated if they regulate this evil. It is difficult for the Commissioners of Excise to examine all men's business who apply for licenses, to see whether the r plac at are adapted to the accommodation of men and ibasts, or to the use of beasts only, and the destruction of men. The Alderman thought that they should grant licenses only to proper establishments. He was somewhat of the opinion proper establishments. He was somewhat of the that any ordinance that the Common Council chald or would pass upon the subject would have very little effect and he was therefore in favor of an appeal to the Legisla ture to alter the law in relation to the powers of the Excis-Commissioners to grant licenses, as the best mode of strik ing at the root of the evil. He thought, too, that the grant ng of licenses was discretionary with the Excise Commissioners; but it had been contended by lawyers that the Commissioners were compelled to give a license to any good citizen who applied for it. While there was a doubt

An amendment was offered and seconded that the pet tion be laid on the table and printed. Ald. Denman, of the Sixteenth was in favor of the print-ing, and he believed that the granting of licenses was wholly at the discretion of the Commissioners. Mayor Have. meyer's opinion was to that effect. The law has been

respecting the powers of the Commissioners, he was in

favor of applying to the Legislature to alter the laws.

Ald. Boyce of the Fifth agreed with the Alderman o Sixteenth. He would be glad if there could be uniformity in the granting of licenses. If he were to refuse them in the Fifth Ward, and they were granted in the surrounding wards it would place him in an awkward position. He lectured those to whom licenses were granted, but they did not heed it for more than two or three Sabbaths. then they have mostly kept open on the Sabbath, and been

a cause of public disturbance. Places should not be licensed where thieves, prostitutes and others convene. Ald. Sturtevant, of the Third, coincided with the Alderm of the Sixteenth, that the granting of licenses rested with the Commissioners of Excise. In questionable cases in the Third Ward, he had refused to grant licenses, but they had sold without licenses. The Captain of the Police should report all such cases. But the greatest fault is that the greate quantity of the worst liquor is sold where families go to urchase their tea, coffee, sugar, butter and other groceries taken in these places. The first temptation is here furnished. He was strongly in favor of taking the lisense from

such improper places, as they were the most dangerous in he City, and had probably occasioned the most crime and Ald Barr remarked that the best method of testing the

law would be for the Temperance Alliance to place an injunction on the Excise Commissioners.

After some further discussion, the message and petition were referred to the Committee on ordinances, with in-

structions to report upon the same. BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Wednesday.—R. T. Compton, President, in the Chair, and a quorum present.

Petitions Referred.—Of several persons in relation to the sewer in Fifth av., between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth st. and Harlem River; of J. Johnson and others, to have sunken lots filled; of several for the reduction and correction of personal tax; of W. Wilkins and nine others, to be organized as a Fire Hydrant Company, to be located in the upper eastern section of the City.

to be organized as a Fire Hydrant Company, to be located in the upper eastern section of the City.

Resolutions—By Ald. Doherty—To lay curb and gutter stones and flag the sidewalks on the east side of Sixth av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts. Adopted.

By Ald. Ward—Inquiring of the Street Commissioner why the resolution passed in 1850 to remove telegraph posts and wires in Broadway was not carried out. Adopted.

By Ald. Francis—To direct the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to examine and report whether the cupola of Essex Market is sufficient to support a bell of 10,000 lbs. weight. Adopted.

eight Adopted. By Ald. Francis.—To have Essex Market-place paved and curb and gutter stones set without delay. Adopted.

By Ald. Smith—To appropriate \$3,500 for the celebration of the Fourth of July, and appointing a Committee to make the necessary arrangements with the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. Adopted, and Aldermon of the Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh appointed as the

Committee.

By Ald. Sturtevant, requiring the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies to pave the aidewalk on west side of College place. Adopted.

By the same, requiring the Street Commissioner to report why he has not carried out the resolution of the Common Council massed some months ago, requiring the Sixth and

By the same, requiring the Street Commissioner to report why he has not carried out the resolution of the Common Council, passed some months ago, requiring the Sixth and Eighth av Railroad Companies to take up and discontinua their double track in College-place and Barclay st., and thus reduce the same to a single track. Adopted.

The Second av, Railroad—Ald, Cornell offered a resolution which was, after a few remarks, adopted by a vote of 15 to 1 (Ald, Pearsail in negative), to alter the course of the Second av, Railroad by commencing at a point on the Second av, at or near Forty-second st., thence running with a double track down Second av, to Twenty-third st., through Twenty-third st. with a double track to First av, down First-av, with double track to Second-st, thence with a single track through First-av, to Allen-st, through Allen-st to Grand st, through Grand st. to Bowery, through Blowery to Chatham-sq., across Chatham sq. to Oliver-st, through Oliver-st. to South-st. through South-st. to Peck slip, the terminus with a single track. Returning with a single track from Peck-slip, through Pearl-st, Chatham-st, to Bowery, through Bowery with a double track to Grand-st, through Grand-st, with a double track to Second-st, who all track to Grand-st, through Grand-st, with a single track to First av, through First-av, to Twenty third-st, through Twenty-third-st, to the Second-av, and through Second-av, to Second-st, with a single track to First av, through First-av, to Twenty third-st, through Twenty-third-st, to the Second-av, and through Second av, to Forty-second-st, with a double track. Such lease is given to the Second-av. Railread Company, Denton, Pearsall, and others, for the payment to the City annually \$100 for each and every passenger-car.

Ald Cornell offered a resolution to take up Periods obble-stones in Broadway and put down in their place Deglace & Co.'s block pavement, at \$3 \$7 per yard, which was adopted.

On motion, the Beard adjourned to Friday.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE .-- An extract of the August

Report of the Missionary efforts of Rev. William K.
Lively, who has been daily engaged in preaching the Gespel, reading the Scriptures, exhorting and praying from
house to house. On the Sabbath he has chiefly employed
his time in teaching the youth and preaching Christ and Him crucified. Sometimes, however, he visited on the Sabbath, as at other times, because there are thousands who never attend any place of religious wester that the Lard's Day. He has witnessed the convenient of very refreshing seasons of the grace of God in the change of bold many macerelad bodies, whose souls seasons of the change of the change

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the New York City
Temperance Alliance. Chas C. Leron, President.
C. J. Warres, Corresponding Secretary.